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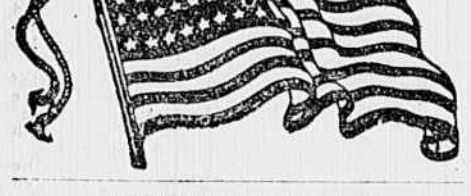
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SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1922.



An Invidious Comparison

IN his address before the House of Commons defining British foreign policy in relation to reparations and the remission of war debts, Lloyd George took a hopeful view of the progress that the reparations commission was making in effecting a basis of settlement that relieves the tension of the past few weeks regarding payments on account. His statement that for the moment there is no cause for disagreement between France and Great Britain evoked thunderous cheers. "Matters have been under consideration by the reparations commission tribunal," he explained, "and the reports I have are very hopeful that arrangements will be arrived at which will be acceptable, not merely to the debtor, but to the creditor countries as well."

The blame for the lagging of reparations adjustment and of the outwearing disappointment, which has served to create several crises in allied accord, he placed on the United States for failure to be represented on the commission. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the absence of America from the machinery of the treaty of Versailles disturbed its equisite and made the machine less effective and made work of less precision—I will not say with more justice—but it has created an amount of friction that could not have existed if the United States had been represented in the deliberations of the league of nations or of the reparations commission."

Had he stopped here in his criticism of the United States attitude, his remarks would not have been accounted so ungenerous. But, as if laying the foundation for further remarks, in which with the adroitness of a political opportunist he sought to make invidious comparisons between the British and American attitudes toward remission of war debts, he swung into a discussion of this question. He went on to explain that the government of which he is the head wants a complete remission of war debts. Though \$2,000,000,000 is owing to Great Britain, while Great Britain owes only \$1,000,000,000, the British government is willing to cancel all. But it will not cancel the \$2,000,000,000 unless the \$1,000,000,000 owed to the United States also is canceled. "We are perfectly willing," he said, "to enter any international discussion to view the obligation of the whole of these war debts, provided we receive a benefit—which is not equal—to that which we confer."

Let's examine that statement. The proposal is that the United States cancel not only \$2,000,000,000 owed by England, but the \$1,000,000,000 owed by the United States. What is the benefit that the United States would derive from the cancellation of these debts other than a participation in the general international trade revival that might be expected to ensue? England's very national existence is dependent upon her international trade. In addition to the \$11,500,000,000 the United States advanced to the allies, it paid all the expenses of its participation in that struggle. What did it get out of it? Nothing. It presented no claims for reparations or for surrendered enemy territory. Great Britain not only comes in for large reparations payments, but it was awarded German colonial possessions of several times the value of the debts it would remit, as well as given mandates over other territory of enormous value, which it is already proceeding to exploit. Great Britain can well afford to forgive all of the debts owing it and still be a large gainer in material wealth as a result of the war. The United States, under the debt remission proposal, would gain nothing but the benefits to be derived from international trade revival and would have to write off the books the more than \$30,000,000,000 that it put into its war effort.

Lloyd George goes to make large capital out of the proposal at the expense of the United States. But it is a proposal which this country cannot afford to contemplate. It is not equal. It is not fair.

The First Objective Reached

BY the success of the membership campaign conducted during the past three days the Richmond Public Library Association has gained its first objective—the desire of the people of Richmond that a free public library shall be established and maintained by the city has been fully demon-

strated, and thousands of representative citizens have pledged their active support to this fine community project. In its immediate influence upon the minds of City Council and its marshaling of the library forces, the success of this canvass represents the winning of half of the battle.

The next step, of course, is to carry the matter directly into the halls of City Council, and with the full force of the now formally enlisted popular support behind the petition for action. Those who have given the use of their names must also give their voices and personal influence. A formidable list of taxpayers recorded in favor of the library project will impress Council deeply; as many taxpayers actively engaged in working for the library will prevent delays and overcome a spirit of hesitation and halfheartedness. The manner in which the early phases of this movement have been handled proves that the matter is in the hands of capable leaders and organizers. With the force recruited during the past week, they may be expected to sweep every obstacle aside in the course of a short time.

Hinges on Reparations

F RANK R. KENT, staff correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a special cable dispatch to his paper from London, says that the feeling in European political circles is that the Hague conference will accomplish nothing by way of finding a solution for Europe's economic troubles. There is a strong probability that France will have nothing to do with it. In fact, Premier Poincaré already has indicated that France will abstain from participation unless it is well established in advance that the conference is to discuss economic subjects alone and that the discussion will take place between experts, as distinguished from diplomats. It is expected that the French Chamber will give him a free hand with the assurance that Parliament will support him if he finds the arrangements for the meeting do not give sufficient guarantees that it will not be a mere continuation of the Geneva conference. Moreover, the attitude of France is strengthened by the refusal of the United States to participate because of its belief that no good can come of it.

But while the Hague conference seems hopeless, Mr. Kent says it is perfectly plain that the British and French, as well as the Germans, are pinning their faith to the Morgan committee now meeting in Paris. If this committee can see its way clear to authorize the big loans for which it is seeking a basis of adequate security, the way will be opened up for the alleviation of Europe's economic distress. Hence, everybody is waiting on the Morgan committee. If it can arrange for the concessions it deems necessary in respect to the reparations issue, the solution of that problem would be a tremendous tonic for the whole situation. It is conceded that this matter of reparations is at the heart of all of Europe's economic troubles. Secretary Hughes emphasized that view when he stated that the failure to include the reparations question for discussion was one of the chief reasons why the United States could not afford to take part in the Geneva conference. The question, therefore, of a satisfactory arrangement as to reparations is the problem that must be overcome before the Morgan committee of world banking interests will release the money that is required to set the wheels of Europe's industrial machinery to whirling.

"Everywhere hope is high," says Mr. Kent, "that this committee will arrange the international loan on which the whole settlement hinges. Such a loan will mean to Germany release from the crushing reparations burdens and give her a chance to pay her obligations without continuing living on the brink of an abyss. To France it means the ready money in which she stands in terrific need and relief from the necessity of playing the role of the military bully of Europe. To Great Britain it means the triumph of her policy of European reconciliation and reconstruction, through which British business can be restored and British unemployment cured. The difficulty is to make the loan sufficiently large so that France, tempted by the hard cash, will make the concessions necessary to render the security acceptable to international bankers."

The developments of the present week, therefore, will likely determine whether the politicians will yield to the necessities of a situation for which they could bring no relief and give their assent to a plan formulated by men who understand what is needed to set Europe on its feet, or whether conflicting national ambitions will continue to stymie the efforts of the world to delay recovery of a desperately sick Europe.

The Manassas Memorial

PLANS for the establishment of a battle park on the fields of First and Second Manassas have now taken definite form. This announcement, published by authority of the directing board of the great memorial undertaking, will reawaken throughout the South the deep popular interest that was felt when the project was tentatively launched. The preliminary plans have been completed, an organization effected, headquarters opened, a budget worked out, quotas assigned to the States invited to participate—and the campaign formally started. Already, in fact, some substantial subscriptions have been received, among the early subscribers being William Gibbs McAdoo, Judge John Barton Payne and Colonel E. B. White.

The Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park to cost in excess of a million and a half dollars, will be established both as a memorial to valor and in the interest of American history. It will be laid upon a spot about which cluster the proudest memories of the Southern people and in the midst of surroundings of surpassing loveliness and historic interest. Moreover, its sacred site stands at the very gateway to the South, on the Robert E. Lee Highway and only thirty miles from the national capital.

"Upon the fields of First and Second Manassas there fell lads from homes in every State in the Southland," says the prospectus issued by headquarters. "They died for the principles for which the South stood and for the security of Southern homes. Hence, the battlefields of Manassas are sacred to every section of the South." No section of the South, it may be confidently asserted, will fail to contribute its allotted share to the necessary fund. From the period of the Confederate Reunion here this month the campaign may be expected to proceed speedily to a successful conclusion.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

By HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Tomorrow is another way
To dodge the troubles of today;
Another hole for me, for you,
To poke procrastination through.

Tomorrow is a way to try
The virtue of an alibi.
A chance to get away from what
Should be accomplished on the spot.

Tomorrow! . . . What a thing to chase
The wrinkles from a fellow's face,
Back to the woods, you silly sorrow!
I cannot weep until tomorrow!

Today I dance, I love, I sing,
I jazz like a demented thing;
I hug my hootch and play the kid
As all the court of Bacchus did.

I meet my fellow with a smile
And tip the glass to pass the while;
I soak with pleasure, as my fill—
Tomorrow I will pay the bill.

And always, when the bill falls due,
There is that way for me, for you—
That magic hole, that easy way,
Tomorrow, is Another Day!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.
"Hit him no more, ain't it diplomatic language
wid a top-eared meek?" said Charcoal Eph,
moodyly. "De onlies language he onfessars
is de short, swift code on de end of a club.
Eat a prune, Mistah Jacks."

Langkappe.
Two fools don't make one. . . .
Extravagance is justified only by a cause.
The thrifty: your helix will appreciate it.
A lover thinks with his feet.

Same Thing.
"Daughter," said the anxious mother, "you
are perfectly sure you love this man who
wants to marry you?"
"Certainly, mother, of course, I am!" she
replied, explicitly. "Didn't you see me smile
when he dropped his hot cigar ashes on my
new skirt?"

His Audience.
A Chautauqua lecturer up against a poor-
house, discovered one man in the few dozen
assembled in every row, never taking his eyes
from the speaker. As every public speaker
grabs his best bet, this one proceeded to make
the attentive man his target, and after ninety
minutes was gratified to see that the one man
applauded vociferously, while every one else
went home silently and sleepily.

Gratitude moved him to beg an introduction
to his appreciative auditor, and then discovered
that he was stone dead, but had been raised
by parents who had taught him to be polite
under all conditions.

Up With the Times

By H. O. R.
As for the McCormicks, we can only hope
that they will live happily ever after.

Whatever may happen to the several offers
that have been made for Muscle Shoals, it is
a pity of grateful mention that Congress has
been able to realize the desirability of this
great power plant.

Lloyd George has run over to Crichteth,
Wales, for the week-end. And, incidentally,
also to get away from the hot end for a
spell.

Proof that the world is not moving as fast
as some people seem to believe may be found
in the fact that the one-piece suit is still re-
garded as the absolute minimum at our most
advanced bathing beaches.

Yesterday's threat of a serious disturbance
in Texas was almost as ominous as if it had
come from Georgia.

One of the most incredible things about the
McCormick affair is that Mathilde's parents
are old enough to claim a 17-year-old daughter.

Balloon races no doubt serve a useful
purpose of some sort, but they come mighty near
being the average man's idea of nothing at
all.

Spirit of Virginia's Press

The Bristol Herald-Courier offers a new
version of "Pay your money and take your
choice" as follows: "As a matter of fact, there
are both long skirts and short skirts, so that
those who don't like the short ones may look
at the long ones, and those who don't like the
long ones may look at the short ones. Why
shouldn't everybody be satisfied?"

"Last week in Richmond," says the Black-
stone Courier, "has shown that Virginia is
far richer in history than most people thought.
'Know Virginia first' might well be a slogan
for the people of the State."

The Staunton News-Leader lays down a
doctrine for any Virginia town, big or little,
as follows: "The elements of the town soul are
co-operation, the spirit of noblesse-oblige, inter-
est in the other fellow, whether he be a
citizen or a stranger. The first civic duty of
the Chamber of Commerce, churches, other
organizations and of citizens generally is to
cultivate these civic virtues which give the
community a soul."

Says the Portsmouth Star: "Richmond has
given the State a magnificent advertisement
during the past week. The Virginia His-
tory, which has served to recall to the
minds of many residents of other sections
the fact, forgotten by many of them, that be-
fore Plymouth Rock ever knew the white
man's footstep, the English colony in Virginia
was a going concern, with its own courts,
lawmaking bodies and general system of civi-
lized government."

"Princeton students," says the Roanoke
Times, "have voted Woodrow Wilson the
greatest living American. Charles E. Hughes
received the second largest vote. Evidently
the Princetonians don't regard normalcy as
equivalent to greatness."

The very hopeful Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch
says: "Early in the fall, if it is late in the
summer, we shall probably see the Legislature
in special session, ready to do what is liter-
ally necessary in order to lift Virginia out of
the short list of bad-roads States within a
comparatively short time."

The Northern Neck News seems to favor
another good roads election instead of an ex-
tra session of the Legislature. It says: "Let
the issue clearly be drawn at the State elec-
tion and if our people are content to let the
road conditions stand as they are let it go
at that. In 1920 Virginia voted by over 60,000
majority for the bond issue and that has
not repudiated their actions in this re-
spect. The News stands four-square for good
roads, but is against an extra session."

The Times-Dispatch Sunday Sermon

GOD'S PROTECTING ARM.

By J. A. Eubank.

"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them."—Psalm xxxiv. 7.

Intelligent humanity long ago ceased to content the principle that the universe in which we live is one of law and order. It makes no difference what may be the individual conviction as to the force that set these laws in motion—whether a power or a person—the testimony of the ages points to the inevitable conclusion that the eternal purpose is the establishment of a reign of righteousness on earth, and that purpose is being slowly but partially worked out. The belief of the nations of the earth may be long delayed, but it will finally be accomplished.

In furtherance of this design of the supreme directing Power of the universe, the individual man is called upon to join his efforts with those of his fellow-men of every faith and tongue, in the firm assurance that all the forces of nature will co-operate with him both in the conservation of his own well-being and the progressive development of the eternal plan. Those who work in harmony with these forces move along lines of least resistance; hence the statement, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them"—delivered from the mistakes and errors that so often contribute to the defeat of enterprisers conceived in noble purpose. The unseen power which holds the law of the universe to its course leads men who yield to its influence to do those things which are best and most needed, but since human nature in its weakness is prone to faint in the day of seeming adversity, provision has been made through the working of the angels to surround those in harmony therewith with such protective influences as are needed to offset surrounding dangers. In the sense that fear is here used, it means the beginning of wisdom: "A good understanding have all they that do His commandments"; their eyes are opened and the "angel" is seen directing the footsteps of all who have this fear into safe paths.

The allusion to the protecting angel finds its inspiration in the experience of the prophet Elisha at Dothan, whether the King of Syria who sought to slay him, sent during the night "horses and chariots and a great host" and compassed the city about when the servant man and his servant slept. When the servant awoke and was looking out, saw the army of the King surrounding the city on all sides, he was very much alarmed and hastening back to his master, exclaimed, "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" Then Elisha answered, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And Elisha prayed and said, "Lord, I pray Thee, open his eyes, that he may see." And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw, and behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of the round about Elisha.

Christians are fain to appropriate these sublime lessons of faith and inspiration to their living, but themselves exclusively, but in this they are mistaken. The eternal power plays no favorites—love is the ruling principle and it embraces all humanity. "The house of the righteous shall stand." "In every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him."

As before stated, slowly and painfully the work of setting the world in righteousness progresses, and it needs no argument to prove that those nations which are closest to the great moral law of the universe have been exalted the most. The weakest nations are being lifted up.

Well might the American people exclaim as their thoughts recur to the dangers through which the republic has passed, "The nations of the earth thought to devour and kill us, but God meant it unto good."

Health Queries by Dr. Brady

Kindly express your opinion as to the use of spirits of camphor or camphorated sweet oil, for reducing the bust.—MRS. M. E. D.

Answer.—No external application, medicinal, food or appliance or garment or apparatus, will reduce or enlarge the breasts. The camphor superstition is just an ancient fancy, with as much foundation as there would be for the practice of feeding a mother timothy hay to enable her to nurse her baby.

Bunion.—Please tell me what you think of having bunions operated on by a surgeon when all the usual treatments have failed. Would one's gait be noticeably changed? I had completed plans to have the operation performed, but today was discouraged by a shoe salesman who is a foot specialist. He said:—F. F.

Answer.—Well, why not consult a milliner and an optician before you finally make up your mind about it? As a rule nothing else than operation will cure bunions. Your gait is likely to get a great deal better when the bunions are cured than it is now.

Vinegar Habit.—Please tell me whether drinking of one-fourth cup of vinegar daily will have any effect on the red blood corpuscles.—D. S.

Answer.—It shrivels and destroys red corpuscles.

Hammer toe.—What causes hammer toe? Can it be overcome by massage or manipulation?—Mrs. C. R. W.

Answer.—Short, narrow shoes. Sometimes it may be straightened out by prolonged wearing of an adhesive plaster strip over the hammer toe and under the toes at the side in such manner as to draw the toe into position. In established cases the shortened tendon must be divided by the surgeon.

Cancer of the Breast.—Kindly advise me as to the symptoms and development of cancer of the breast.—S. E. L. R. N.

Answer.—Any lump or hardened place in the breast, especially if it is connected to the overlying skin, should at least warrant examination by the physician. You may obtain an authoritative pamphlet dealing with cancer of the breast by sending 10 cents to the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clinical Tuberculosis.—Do you candidly believe there is a cure for tuberculosis? Please give me a good diet for a tubercular person. My husband has clinical tuberculosis and is at present in El Paso.—MRS. F. R. J.

Answer.—Clinical means sick-a-bed or sick-bed, or in conjunction with tuberculosis it means the disease is active, presenting signs which may be noticed in the examination of the patient or symptoms which the patient himself feels. That is a serious condition and no one except the patient's own physician is competent to lay down a suitable diet. Active or clinical tuberculosis is probably the most frequently cured of all serious diseases. I have no specific remedy or cure in mind. The important essentials in the cure, named in order, are: (1) Constant supervision and direction of a good physician; (2) rest in bed; (3) open air; (4) sunlight; (5) suitable food; (6) freedom from emotional drains such as fears implanted by unkind or inconsiderate friends, homesickness among unsympathetic strangers, domestic or financial anxieties. Do not mention climate as a factor in recovery, because statistics prove that it is of no importance where the patient corals the cure. I do not mention drugs or medicines, because that is an individual problem in each case, to be left entirely in the hands of the attending physician.

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Voice of the People on Topics of the Day

Unnecessary Slaughter of Life.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—A few weeks ago the life of a prominent citizen was sacrificed at a grade crossing on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near Atlas station. One sad thing about this untimely death is that it might have been easily prevented. At the approach of the crossing bushes had grown up so that one could not see an approaching train until almost on the track. They have since been cut down, but too late to save a life. I write to call attention to dangerous curves on our highways, as well as at railroad crossings, where bushes are allowed to grow up and obstruct the view. A few minutes' work along this line might save other lives.

Atter, Va., June 3, 1922.

Author of Notable Work.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—In the Associated Press dispatch in Monday's paper bringing the sad news of the death of Dr. John A. Wyeth, of New York Poly-clinic Medical School and Hospital, no mention is made of his remarkable biography of the beloved commander under whom he honored the rank of the private soldier in the Confederate army. I allude, of course, to his "Life of General S. B. Forrester," the most heart-breaking piece of biographical writing, so far as I have read, of all the stories resulting from the War Between the States, as "Marse" Henry Vatter, a great number who "made them-selves" by hard work after the close of that struggle. Peace to his soul, and honor to his memory!

S. M. PROVINCE.

Richmond, Va., May 30, 1922.

Only Twenty-Three Left.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—On the morning of the 30th of May I turned my steps toward the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikeville, Md. It was Decoration Day, and on all sides there were parades, pictures and jollification, but the most beautiful, and at the same time rather pathetic, sight I saw was that of a small number of white-haired heroes of the Confederate cause under the beautiful maple trees that surround the Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Of the 20,000 Maryland men who fought in the glorious cause of the South, only twenty-three are left at the home, and it was with a feeling of the greatest reverence that I gazed upon those noble patriots, who were dressing themselves of the stirring days of '61, and possibly of the time soon to come when they shall join their comrades on the other shore, by uniting once again beneath the Bonnie Blue flag, while the band is playing "Dixie."

H. MURRILL BEVANS.

Baltimore, Md., May 31, 1922.

In Sad Minority.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—In your morning issue of Wednesday, May 31, you state in big headlines "Medical College Merger Opposed by Alumni Body," and that the school would work for its up-building without any affiliation. I, as an alumnus of the Medical College of Virginia, attended the meetings throughout, and I cannot see how any one present and awake could have construed our proceedings and final action as being opposed to affiliation with William and Mary. The meeting was the most enthusiastic of any in the history of the society. The crux of the meeting was the creation and discussion of future policies for the benefit and co-operation with the business interests of the city in the effort to get into touch with a section long iso-

Letters for the "Voice of the People" Column should not exceed 300 words in length. Beyond that number the editor reserves the right to blue pencil. Name and address must accompany each communication, not for publication, if the writer does not wish it, but as evidence of good faith.

lined the policy of a connection or affiliation with the great College of William and Mary, which was received with evident enthusiasm. At the final meeting this question was again projected, discussed and resolutions offered and adopted by a large majority and a committee made to confer with the head of the College of William and Mary with the object of a connection or affiliation with that institution.

Those present not in favor of this movement were in the sad minority. An affiliation with William and Mary is a most logical one. It would bring to our institution the brain and energy of one of the best and most brilliant educators of the South. It would bring together in unity two of the oldest institutions of learning in this country. With clinical and hospital work, these combined institutions could produce a new and great era in the education of the Southland, and, finally, it would, by perpetual State endowment, be the dark shadow of poverty from the greatest, but most unappreciated, medical college in the South.

ALVAH S. HUDSON.

West Point, Va., June 1, 1922.

An Improved Service.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—As one interested in all things likely to bring the different sections of the State into closer commercial and social contact, the writer desires to commend the effort of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for the improved train and Pullman service, effective June 4.

The operation of westbound local No. 19 through to Clifton Forge will surely be a long desired and much needed improvement in service. This train will bring "the Valley" into closer communication with the Eastern section of the State. Connection can be made at Staunton with the R. & O., and an excellent bus line for all Valley points as far as Winchester. The writer does not now know what connections can be made at Basic with the N. & W., but the very fact that one can leave Richmond at 7:25 A. M. and go through to Basic will be most helpful. In the past, a passenger for any point west of Charlottesville gained nothing by leaving Richmond at 7:25 A. M. Any point west of Charlottesville could be reached as soon by leaving Richmond at 1 P. M.

The Staunton Pullman will be a great convenience and should prove to be a long step forward in the effort to create a closer relationship between the great sections, "the Valley" and "East Virginia." Heretofore a Pullman passenger from Richmond to Staunton had to arise between 2 and 3 A. M. One desiring berth from Staunton to Richmond has found it necessary to wait until the same hour for the eastbound Pullman.

The new schedule and additional Pullman are essential for the development of social and commercial relations between the sections served by and contiguous to the C. & O.

It is gratifying to know the officers of the company are anxious to co-operate with the business interests of the city in the effort to get into touch with a section long iso-

lated, and have given substantial proof of this purpose. It is noted the new arrangement effective June 4 is now regarded as an experiment or "feeler" for the summer season. Organizations interested in the upbuilding of the State, and the C. & O., should begin now to do all possible to make the proposed service permanent. It is not fair to expect a territory long neglected to produce or yield profitable business in a comparatively short period. Ties of long standing can not be severed or old habits changed so easily. It is doubly hard to accomplish such changes when it is known the new order may be only temporary. Business relations are not easy to establish if in their beginning it is known they may become impossible in a few months.

"Faith in the future" has been the spirit which prompted the building of railroads. The same spirit applies to the maintenance of the schedule of service for a territory with in time, produce the desired results.

The Chamber of Commerce, United Commercial Travelers, T. P. A., Republicans, Kiwanis Clubs, Retail Merchants and the press should unite with the C. & O. in the effort to make the proposed changes profitable and permanent.

Another change which should prove most beneficial would be the rearrangement of the schedule of the "short train" between Gordonsville and Orange. If it is possible some connection should be arranged from Orange for train No. 44, at Gordonsville. Sections north of Orange would be brought much nearer Richmond.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Richmond, Va., May 29, 1922.

The Law a Dead Letter.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—How long, O Lord, how long? The writer heretofore could place his moonshiners within three miles of this point, who began operations about the time the country was declared "bone dry" and have since readily pursued the even tenor of their ways. In fact, they might sing with the poet, after paraphrasing:

"There I can rest my wearied soul
With jugs of booze I'm blessed,
And not a wave of trouble fall
Across my peaceful breast."

By this nefarious work this section is being demoralized, and the law is fast becoming a dead letter. The comparatively few who are opposed to present conditions could hardly be safe in either person or property in fighting against these flagrant violations of law and order without the vigilant co-operation of the authorities. It is with regret that it is said, but the evils have increased five-fold since the old system of dispensing booze gave place to the system under "prohibition." A considerable part of the grain crop is being perverted, while the producing force is yearly becoming weaker. The number of idlers is becoming greater from year to year.

To quote an eminent American: "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

FRANK MONROE BEVELLY.

Freeling, Va., May 29, 1922.

Nineteen Hurt in Train Accident.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Nineteen persons were injured, two seriously, when Chicago and Northwestern passenger train No. 6 from Omaha to Chicago was derailed last night near Quarry, Iowa, according to official report received at the railroad's office here today.

"MAIN STREET"

WE are a store that appeals to all varieties of men, young men and older men, coming men and men that have arrived, men of promise and men of proof. We sell men that use good English and men that use double negatives—men of refinement and the rough and ready diamonds that give local color to the town—men who go to college and men who go to the mat without it!—men who are *learning*—men who are *earning*—but all of them men who are *year*